

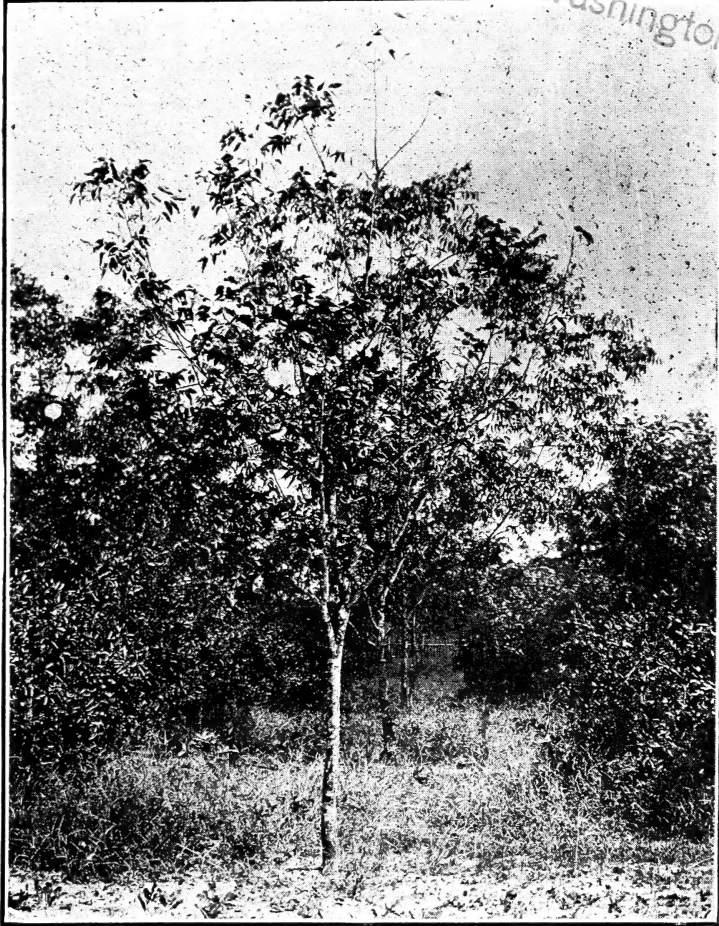
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Gainesville Nurseries

Catalog and Price List

== 1911-1912 ==



A Good Combination—Pecans and Satsumas

H. S. GRAVES, Proprietor

Gainesville

Alachua County

Florida

FOREWORD

With the present year we find continued and added interest in all lines horticultural; not only in the citrus, deciduous fruits and nut trees, but the ornamentals as well that help to beautify and enhance the value of orchard and home surroundings.

Never before in the history of our State, has so much publicity been given our great resources, and largely too, by our friends outside the State. It is pleasing to know this.

We are not in the real estate business, having no lands for sale, nor are we interested in the sale of any, further than the desire to have others locate within our borders and to build up homes and business with us.

To the large increasing number of inquiries received both from within and out of the State regarding locations, soils, etc., best suited for certain purposes, we propose in future as in the past, when it is desired, to serve all our patrons with such information and advice as our time and ability permits; and further, to personally inspect lands intended for orchard purposes and make a full report upon same. (See pages in this catalog on Terms and Conditions regarding charges for this latter service.)

Our stock this season is in better variety than ever before, and while the cost of producing same has greatly increased, our quotations are as low as consistent with furnishing strictly first-class trees and plants, which are the only kind worth planting.

In listing stock, the common names of trees and plants being most generally known and used, we give this preference followed by the botanical name in brackets. Our catalog, as well as any information we can give by correspondence, is free to all; and we would appreciate when sending an order or otherwise writing us, to inclose names of your friends who would be interested in such items as quoted.

Write us freely upon any point in which there is a question of variety, selection, or items desired that do not appear in this list; our best efforts are at your service in this as well as to make every planting a success, and trust you will use the privilege extended.

Thanking all our patrons for the business given us, we hope to be remembered in future orders; and to others trust we may be given a trial order, which shall have our most careful attention and service.

GAINESVILLE NURSERIES,
H. S. Graves, Prop.

THE PECAN TREE

Some History, Its Profitableness, and a Short Treatise on Planting and Culture

The large number of inquiries constantly received asking for information regarding the Pecan, its planting, culture, etc., necessitates our continuing the brief notes herewith. We can hardly do justice to the subject by letter.

History. The pecan belongs to the family Juglandaceae, which embraces two genera, *Juglans* and *Hicoria*. The former includes the walnuts and butternuts, and the latter the pecan and other hickories. With the exception of the Shellbark hickory, the pecan is the only one of the genus that merits attention and is worthy of cultivation. The pecan is a native only of this country, and its natural home is in the middle and southern portion of the Mississippi valley and westward along the river bottoms of Texas, also a few small areas adjacent to this region.

Range of Its Adaptability. The cultivated pecan as an orchard tree is not restricted to the range of its native home, however, as successful plantings have been made from the Ohio river to southern Florida, and from the Carolinas to western Texas. It is well within the possibilities that this area will in time be still enlarged as varieties are found or produced which will prove adapted. At this time it can be safely planted with the assurance of good results wherever cotton is grown.

Its Growth is vigorous under favorable conditions, far excelling any other of the hickory family, attaining a height of from seventy-five to one hundred feet, with symmetrical rounded head and wide-spreading branches. It is long-lived,



A portion of our Test Orchard; Pecans in 45 varieties

our best authorities on the subject stating that it lives to an indefinite age, giving as its lifetime three to six hundred years; hence its great stability and permanency proves its worth as an orchard tree. The pecan bloom is of two kinds, both produced on the same tree; the male or staminate bloom which furnishes the pollen are produced on the wood of the previous year's growth, and also at the point where the new growth starts. The female or pistillate bloom, from which the nuts are formed, are produced on the end of the new growth about three weeks after the male bloom appears. The dust-like ripe pollen is distributed by both wind and insects to not only all parts of the tree itself, but more or less throughout the orchard. A good crop of pollen well distributed is as essential to the nut orchard as in any of the fruits.

As a Question of Profit we believe the pecan compares favorably with any of the fruits, and its record shows it very superior in many respects. Some of the literature sent out describing the profits of pecan culture are over-colored, as is true in many real estate and orchard propositions. This is unnecessary, as the several years we have devoted to studying this industry proves it to us to be a good thing and not needed to have unwarranted praise; and in any investment of this nature we would prefer to estimate under rather than over its power as a revenue producer. To all who are interested, we advise they note that our government has detailed a special representative for field work in the interest of pecan culture; and the Year Book issued by the Department of Agriculture contains much valuable information, also the Bulletins issued from time to time by the State Experimental Stations. These are free to all applying for them. Pecan nuts as now found on the general market are from wild trees; Texas furnishing the bulk of the crop at this time. These nuts are small in size and the quality inferior, for the pecan is not unlike all other fruits in that seedlings are of an unknown quantity, and to get the best results must be either budded or grafted to the finer kinds. These finer named varieties have now been successfully propagated, planted out, are now in bearing and their produce brings a fancy price. They will come into bearing as early as the apple or orange and produce a paying crop at as early an age; three and four-year-old trees in the orchard are producing a pound of nuts, a seven-year tree twenty pounds; at ten years an average of twenty-five pounds per tree for the orchard is very conservative; many trees by records are producing double this amount. From ten years up, their increase is rapid; trees fifteen to twenty years old produce seventy-five to one hundred pounds and upwards. The sandy soil of Florida has a record of over six hundred pounds as a single crop, and fourteen hundred pounds in three years from a twenty-three-year-old tree. The price of nuts has been steadily on the increase for some years; even the wild varieties which were slow to move at five to ten cents per pound, now demand twelve to fifteen. The finer

named varieties now bring on an average of fifty cents, and the demand for them is so far in excess of the supply that we predict it will be many years before the price is reduced to twenty-five cents, even when big crops are placed upon the market.

Will the Industry be Overdone? We do not think so. Has apple orcharding been overdone? Some of us recall the prediction that when the immense acreage of apple trees were planted throughout the West their product would hardly be worth the gathering. But the demand for that fruit has always kept far ahead of the supply and will doubtless so continue. The consumption of nuts is fast increasing per capita, and besides we have the world for a market where the pecan has no acquaintance as yet. We should be exporting nuts instead of importing.

In Conclusion, let us state a few proven facts concerning this industry. Its inherent hardness makes it a safe tree to plant in latitudes subject to severe frost dangerous to the tender fruits. When you plant the pecan you are planting not only for yourself but for generations to come. It makes an ideal life insurance policy, and you do not have to die to win. Pecan trees are planted farther apart than the fruit trees, enabling us to grow any of the cultivated crops between the tree rows, thus both benefiting the trees and producing a revenue from the land at the same time; it should not cost one dollar to bring a pecan orchard up to

able bearing if properly handled by this method. It makes a splendid ornamental shade tree. Why not plant something for profit at the same time? It is deep-rooted and stands drouth; excessive rainfall that sometimes proves injurious to other fruit trees only makes added vigor and growth for the pecan tree. Its product is easily and cheap to gather and non-perishable; no need to crowd on the market as with perishable fruits, which, when ready, must go at once irrespective of the weather or market conditions, or prove a loss. It has fewer insect enemies than any fruit we know of—a valuable point to consider in these times of constant warfare with the multitude of insect pests. The standard weight per bushel for the pecan is forty-five pounds, or about one hundred and twenty-five pounds per barrel.

PLANTING AND CULTURE FOR THE PECAN.

Suitable Soil is to be first considered. The pecan thrives upon quite a variety of soils and conditions; lands that will grow good crops of both corn and cotton will make a successful pecan orchard, and whether it be a sandy loam or stiff clay. Our choice would be a deep loamy soil, and if a mixture of clay in the subsoil so much the better. Rich heavy hammock will make a very vigorous growth, but a good grade of pine land, if it contains a fair amount of subsoil moisture, will give good results and produce somewhat earlier bearing trees than on heavier or river bottom lands. Avoid very high dry lands, as it takes the direct influence of water and plenty of it to bring the trees to bearing size early, as well as to produce an abundant crop of well-filled nuts. We do not mean by this, lands where water stands permanently on the surface or for a great length of time. Drainage would reclaim much of such lands and fit them for ideal orchard sites. The moist and fertile vegetable lands are very desirable, as differing from the orange, the heavy fertilizing necessary to vegetables (which we would grow between the rows) and winter cultivation would not induce them to make an unseasonable and dangerous growth, but put them in the very best condition for the spring start.

Preparing the Land should come before planting time. While some prefer to plant the trees and then bed to them, we do not advocate this plan as best. Plow early and deep and thorough harrowing will help in laying off orchard in proper shape.

Laying Off the Orchard. The square method is generally used, but we believe the quincunx or triangle method is far superior to it and about as easily done; this enables us to plant a greater number of trees on a given area, and at the same time have all trees exactly the same distance apart; each tree by this plan is just the same distance from six others.

For an orchard thirty by thirty ft. lay off rows fifteen ft. apart one way and twenty-six ft. the other and plant in every other check. For a forty by forty ft. orchard, twenty by thirty-five, and a fifty by fifty ft. orchard, twenty-five by forty-three and one-half ft. Run all outside rows in the orchard first, after staking off, making these outside rows twenty ft. from fences. Care should be taken to measure exact distances between rows, as well as to make perfectly straight rows. This plan gives good results and is very easily and quickly done. In this form we get fifty-six trees to the acre in the thirty by thirty ft. distance, a gain of seven trees

to the acre in the square method, or seventy trees to a ten-acre block. An excellent plan for planting the square method, and particularly adapted to large areas, is a cable wire to which permanent marks or tags are attached at desired distances for the trees. This wire is drawn tight across one side of field, the first mark on the wire being placed even with line which is established across head of field. Holes are dug at marks on wire, and when row is completed wire is swung to next row; planting can then commence to follow the hole diggers. In either case, orchard should be so laid off as to allow cultivation in both directions.

Distance for Planting. On lands of only fair fertility, plant thirty by thirty ft. If on good hammock or a class of land that will produce good farm crops without the aid of fertilizer, we would plant forty to fifty ft. apart each way. If you have the nerve to do it, you can plant twice as close one way and when trees have attained a size sufficient to warrant it, cut out every other one. We have one orchard planted in this way, and believe will get sufficient revenue from the trees that will be eventually taken out to pay well. Some are planting the pecan at from seventy to one hundred ft. apart, but we consider it folly to plant them at so great a distance that it will take a lifetime or more to cover.

Budded or Grafted Trees. It is of course considered that a seedling will not be planted, excepting you propose to have them top-worked to superior kinds, as they would give you a badly mixed lot of nuts which would only bring a low price on the market, as all mixed grades of fruit will. Many ask if there is any preference as to a budded or grafted tree. We propagate both ways, plant both kinds in our orchard, and if there is any preference we have not yet discovered it in our several years' observation. It is simply a case of a different form of work.

Selection of Varieties is of the utmost importance, as first, all kinds do not succeed equally well in all locations. If you are not familiar with the named varieties, and have none that are growing and fruiting in your locality, we advise you leave the selection of varieties to those with whom you place your order. In this connection would state that we have a test block of over forty named varieties of pecans planted for the express purpose of testing their merit and adaptability, and is proving very valuable. We would not plant any one variety of pecan in the orchard for several reasons. First, they are like other fruits, have occasional off years, and if several varieties are planted nuts may be expected every year of some variety; again, all varieties of pecans do not bloom at exactly the same time, and by planting different varieties early pollen that might be destroyed by heavy winds or rain could be replaced by later blooming kinds, and so help the fruitage.

Planting. From December first to March first is the best time, or as soon as the foliage has fallen up to the time buds swell in spring; preference being always given to early planting, as the tree gets the benefit of the winter rains, the soil becomes firmed around the roots which commence at once to callous and prepare for the new root system. Dig holes sufficiently deep to receive roots without crowding, and loose soil should be in bottom of hole for new roots to start in. Cut tap root from eighteen inches to two feet from collar according to size of root and top, being careful to do this with a sharp knife so as to leave a clean cut surface. Badly bruised ends of roots must decay more or less, retarding the starting of new roots. If properly pruned the tree will not only make a quicker start, but make a better root-system than the original. The idea that we must plant any of our fruit or nut trees with the entire root, we have proven a mistake. Severe pruning of both top and root increases the chances of life and growth in practically all our trees. Soil must be packed very firmly around the roots, and particularly close pruned ones; tramping thoroughly with the feet and finishing by covering surface with loose earth for mulch. Tops should be cut back about one-half if trees are medium or large size; very small sizes do not require it. Trees brought into the field to plant (and this applies to all trees and plants) should be protected from sun and wind by a wet blanket or covering of some kind. This advice is oftentimes ignored and is the direct cause of many losses. Avoid using any heating manures that will come in contact with the roots, or trash or woody matter of any kind, as it harbors wood lice and causes the soil to dry out. Place tree in position a trifle deeper than it stood in nursery to allow for settling of soil; fill in hole with good surface soil only. When partially filled pour in a bucket of water and another after tree is planted, except ground is very wet. We advocate the watering of all stock when planted, as it settles the soil more closely around the fine roots than is possible by hand. Stock so planted should grow off with little or no loss. When planters lose a large per cent. of

stock that is delivered to them in good condition, it is an assured fact they have handled them very badly in some way.

Fertilizing. If you desire to plant on land rather poor in fertility, thoroughly mix with the soil two or three shovelful of well rotted compost when tree is planted, or one or two pounds of bone meal, according to size of tree. Remember the pecan does not make so rapid a start as the peach or some other class of trees, and cannot be forced until its root system has become established. If no cultivated crop is to be grown between the tree rows (though we strongly advocate it) the second year they should receive about two pounds commercial fertilizer which will analyze equal parts of Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid and Potash, applied in this latitude about last of February and in July. After this increase the amounts to one pound per tree for each year of its age. When trees have commenced to bear, a formula containing Ammonia three to four per cent., Phosphoric Acid five per cent. and Potash twelve per cent. A good application to the crop between trees, is better than placed close to them. Stable manure can be applied at any time, well broadcasted and not applied too close to trees.

Cultivation. Because the pecan belongs to the hickory family, and naturally a forest tree, many think it can be left to shift for itself. This is neither profitable to the trees nor the planter, as thorough and frequent cultivation as necessitated by a crop will benefit them more than an application of fertilizer without it. And besides a great variety of products can be produced at a profit in the orchard until it has attained sufficient size to require the whole ground; it is then a moneymaker itself. In the bearing orchard cultivation should be shallow, preferably using an Acme harrow. Every other year plant in cow peas, or it can be pastured after trees have attained sufficient size so stock will not injure them. As we all have noted how the individual tree or plant responds to the extra care given it, endeavor to apply this same care to the entire orchard and you will be pleased with the results, for it is true that the revenue derived therefrom will be in exact proportion to the care bestowed.

Gathering the Crop is something of course we will consider. Owing to a tendency to market all nuts possible by Thanksgiving time, there is danger some varieties will be gathered somewhat immature, before the husk has well opened. While an occasional nut will not open its husk at all, we should wait until a majority of them show a ripened condition. When well opened, a light bamboo pole can be used to remove them from the tree, or what we believe is better, gathering by hand. A good hand with the aid of light extension ladders will easily pick one hundred pounds and upwards of shelled nuts per day, and costing on an average of one cent per pound.

Curing and Grading. As the crop is brought into the storage house where bins have been provided around the wall of the room, and which are bottomed with wire netting about one-half inch mesh; this provides for circulation of air through the bins and assists materially in the curing. Nuts should be turned over occasionally and in ten days to two weeks will be sufficiently cured to grade and pack if desired. In this matter of grading too much attention cannot be given; no fruit will bring its full value upon any market badly mixed, likewise the pecan. Keep all named varieties by themselves, and it will pay well to grade the size in each variety should there be any perceptible difference in their size. All trash, leaves, husks and any inferior shaped nuts are to be removed before packing to make the lot as attractive as possible. This means extra money.

Marketing and Shipping. The majority of all strictly first-class pecans now go to the private trade and will for years to come. Many growers have their entire crop booked before it is gathered, and a trade established in this way keeps up and ahead of the supply and enables the grower to secure the very best prices for his product. High grade nuts can be sold to the fancy grocery and fruit trade in the larger places. Some of these houses make a specialty of nuts, and are always making effort to secure the finest stock possible. Advertising either by newspapers or magazines, or by the distribution of sample nuts will get many a customer, as there are a vast number of people who do not yet know of, or have ever tested anything superior to the wild seedling nut. A light but strong package should be used for shipping, either boxes or barrels, as sacks do not afford sufficient protection by any of the modes of transportation where the contents are known. Use a neat and clean package, something worthy of the class of goods you are sending out. The name and address of the grower, together with the grade, name of the variety, and the number of pounds package contains should be neatly stamped on slip to be placed inside the top.

DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES.

Stuart. Is a native of Jackson Co., Miss., named and first propagated by Col. W. R. Stuart. A large nut, medium thin-shelled, plump and full meated. From the fact that this is one of the oldest propagated varieties it has been planted over a very wide range with fine results. It is now considered one of the leading commercial varieties. Our sales of this variety have always led all other kinds.

Van Deman. Originated in St. James Parish, La., from a nut planted in 1836. The tree is still thrifty and vigorous, bearing 200 to 300 pounds of nuts yearly. It was also named and first distributed by Col. W. R. Stuart. It is a large oblong nut with medium thin shell, has fine cracking qualities with kernel of fine flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower and a good and early bearer.

Schley. The original Schley tree stands but a short distance from the original Stuart, in Mississippi, and was grown from seed of that variety planted by Mr. A. G. Delmas in 1881, first propagated and named by him. While Schley is not as prolific as some of the other varieties, its good size, very thin shell, high quality kernel, which fills the shell to its full capacity, make it the ideal nut. No orchard either large or small should be without it.

Curtis. The original tree of this variety belongs to Dr. J. B. Curtis of Orange Heights, Fla., growing in his orchard, which was propagated from seed planted in 1886 by him. It is becoming rapidly a favorite on account of its prolificness, regularity of bearing and fine quality. It is medium in size, averaging sixty to seventy nuts to the pound, very thin-shelled, full meated and of fine flavor that makes permanent customers from the first order.

Teche. The origin of this variety is not positively known, but is supposed to be a seedling from Frotscher, under which name it was sent out for some time. It is a Louisiana product, however, and its good bearing qualities, even when severely cut for propagating wood, makes it worthy of planting. In size is a trifle smaller than its parent Frotscher, but in this latitude is superior to it in bearing; producing with us, so far, three times as many nuts. Named by Mr. W. A. Taylor, Pomologist.

Delmas. Is another nut originating with Mr. A. G. Delmas of Scranton, Miss., from nut planted in 1877. There was some years ago a mixture of scions of this variety sent out in connection with Schley, and while buyers desire the ex-

act variety purchased only, in this case obtained something well worthy of planting. Delmas is a large nut, equal to Stuart in size, bears very young and is prolific. The tree is one of the best growers we have in an orchard of forty-five named kinds.

Moneymaker. Is one of a large number of seedlings in the orchard of Mr. S. H. James, Mound, La., from nuts planted by him in 1885. It is reported by Mr. James as coming into bearing very young, bearing regularly increasing crops. At its seventeenth year produced one hundred and thirty pounds of nuts. Size medium, round in form, with good cracking qualities. A desirable variety for northern latitudes, as it is very hardy.

Frotscher. This variety originated by the late Oscar Olivier in his garden at Iberia Parish, La. Its exact age is not known, but was doubtless planted subsequent to 1860. First propagated by Wm. Nelson and named for Mr. Richard Frotscher, a seedsman of New Orleans. This is one of the varieties which seems to do best in certain localities. In Georgia it is making a splendid record, while in Florida it has never equaled many other kinds. Tree strong grower, spreading habit. Nuts thin-shelled, about fifty to pound.

James. Formerly called James Paper-shell, is from the same orchard of Mr. James in which the Moneymaker originated. This is as thin-shelled as any pecan we have ever seen, and the fact that the tree is a good grower and early bearer, nuts of good size, well filled and of good quality, makes it one of the desirable varieties. We are more favorably impressed each year with this nut, as it is making a splendid record with us.

Russell. A Mississippi variety from a lot of seedlings grown by Col. W. R. Stuart of Ocean Springs, in 1875. The original tree now stands in the garden of Mr. H. F. Russell of that city. Was named and first propagated by Mr. C. E. Pabst. Russell has about all the good points we desire in the pecan. Thin of shell, the tree early bearing and prolific; its main fault seems to be a tendency to very late growth, and should not be planted where freezing weather occurs early.

Pabst. The original Pabst pecan is one of a number of seedlings on the grounds of Wm. B. Schmidt at his country place at Ocean Springs, Miss., planted in 1875. This variety proving so superior in growth of tree, yield of nut,

which are large size and soft shelled, that Mr. Pabst commenced to propagate it in 1890, Mr. B. M. Young of Morgan City, La., giving it the name. It commenced to bear with us at four years after planting.

Success. Also comes from Jackson Co., Miss., the home of so many of our fine pecans. The original tree belonging to the same owner of Pabst, Mr. Wm. B. Schmidt, was first brought to notice by Mr. Theodore Bechtel, who began to propagate it in 1902, and was named by him in 1903. Tree a good grower, nut large, shell thin, and large plump kernel. This is one of the later introduced varieties and think it will prove valuable.

Randall. Origin of the Randall is same as the Curtis, being of a lot of seedlings planted by Dr. J. B. Curtis. This variety resembles Success in shape. Is not

as regular a bearer as Curtis, but its good size, splendid cracking qualities, and very fine quality, which somewhat resembles the hickory nut, makes it desirable in the variety orchard.

Rome and Centennial are two nuts we do not give the origin of, as both are absolutely worthless for the commercial orchard, and we neither grow nor handle them. Our only object in mentioning them here is to warn those who are not familiar enough with varieties and might be misled by statements in their favor. Rome is one of the very largest nuts, but it neither bears even fairly well or fills. It is propagated under more than a half dozen different names and many have made the mistake in planting it and now must re-work it to something of value. Centennial is only a fair grower, and if possible a poorer bearer than Rome.

In the above list we have given those varieties that have made a good record, and are worthy of extensive planting; a condensed list of a great many named kinds. As our test orchard is now nearing the fifty mark in number of varieties, we might easily add all them to our list. Our object in planting this variety orchard was to test out the value in this latitude. By so doing we have found varieties we cannot recommend; for instance the Texas varieties. We do not think any of them equal to kinds native to the Gulf Coast. We will not knowingly propagate any variety that cannot give a good record of itself. And, we might add, this applies to fruits as well.

NUT TREES

PECANS. GRAFTS AND BUDS

(on Pecan Stock)

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft.	\$.60	\$ 5.50	\$50.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.70	6.50	60.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.80	7.50	70.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.90	8.50	80.00
5 to 7 ft.	1.10	10.00	.....
7 to 9 ft.	1.50	15.00	.....

CHESTNUT, Burbank's Hybrid. Coe variety. This is a cross between the Japan Chestnut and the American sweet variety. Is a very vigorous strong grower, with large dark, heavy foliage, and aside from the large, well-filled nuts, makes a splendid ornamental tree, and thrives on poor soil. Bears very young, often in the nursery row at one and two years. Stock limited. See cut back of cover.

	Each
Root grafts, 2 to 3 ft.	\$.50
Root grafts, 3 to 4 ft. ....	.75
Root grafts, 4 to 5 ft.	1.00

AMERICAN CHESTNUT. Our native variety. Growing luxuriantly on rocky gravelly hillsides. It does not do well on heavy clay soil, nor will it flourish in wet boggy land. We have considerable call for it, so list.

	Each	10
Seedlings, 1 to 2 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00
Seedlings, 2 to 3 ft. ....	.35	3.00

BLACK WALNUT. Is found growing all over the United States, making a tree from forty to sixty feet high, producing large round nuts, deeply furrowed, with a rich oily kernel. Is one of the most valuable of timber trees.

	Each	10
Seedlings, 1 to 2 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00



Hybrid Chestnut Trees

JAPAN WALNUT. Flourishes from Massachusetts southward, and seems particularly adapted to the Southern States. Makes a handsome tree with large spreading top. Commences to bear at three to four years. Nuts are borne in clusters of from fifteen to twenty; kernel very sweet. Plant only on high dry, or well drained land.

	Each	10
Seedlings, 1 to 2 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00
Seedlings, 2 to 3 ft. ....	.30	2.50

FRUITS

ORANGES. We are in position to furnish any of the common varieties of oranges, and on a variety of stocks, but make a specialty of the Satsuma on Citrus Trifoliata stock. This is naturally a very hardy orange and the Citrus Trifoliata, on which we grow it entirely, has proven the hardiest known stock of the citrus family. Of our original planting in ten varieties of oranges, **Satsuma** is the only one we have left of the lot that has survived freezing and given us regular crops of fruit. It bears very young, ripens its fruit early, so mature fruit may be gathered before frosts. The tree is thornless and fruit seedless. This is the orange particularly recommended for the northern belt of orange culture, along the Gulf Coast and into southern Texas and the northern part of Florida. It belongs to the Mandarin class, fruit medium in size, flattened, with rind loosely adhering to the pulp. Quality excellent. The following prices are for **Satsuma** buds or grafts one and two-year-old on strong Citrus Trifoliata roots.

	Each	10	100
6 to 12 in.	\$.25	\$ 2.00	\$15.00
1 to 2 ft. ....	.30	2.50	20.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.40	3.50	30.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50	4.50	40.00
2-yr., stocky, branched ....	.60	5.50	50.00

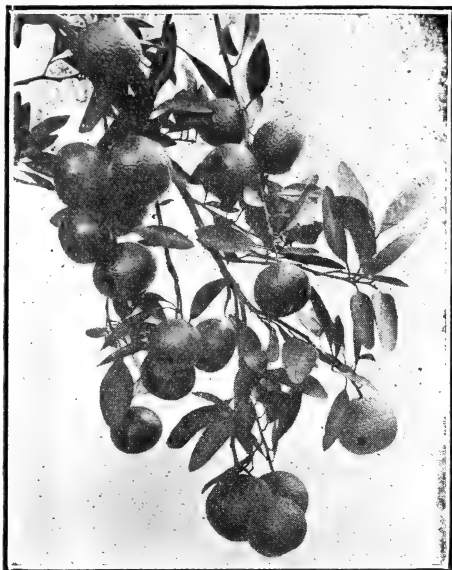
POMELOS (Grape Fruit). Are becoming second to the orange only, in commercial importance. Each year finds it gaining in favor and no one planting any of the citrus fruits can afford to overlook it either for home use or commercially. Budded on the hardy Citrus Trifoliata stock, and by giving slight protection in winter, can be grown over quite a wide range. We quote two varieties, **Duncan** and **Marsh Seedless**; the former one is the hardiest of the species. On C. Trifoliata stock and on sour.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft.	\$.35	\$3.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.45	4.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.55	5.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.65	6.00

LEMON, Ponderosa, an extremely large fruit, weighing one to two pounds. Is juicy, of fine quality and true lemon flavor. For culinary purposes, or for lemonade,

it is not excelled by any of the commercial lemons. On C. Trifoliata stock and own roots.

	Each	10
8 to 12 in., for potting.....	\$.25	\$2.00
1 to 2 ft. ....	.35	3.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.45	4.00



Satsuma Oranges in September



Two year Tane-nashi Persimmon with
13 perfect fruits

KUMQUATS. This member of the citrus family is a dwarf orange, a native of Japan, with fruit one to one and one-half inches in diameter. Color deep yellow, peel sweet and pulp tender. Is an early and prolific bearer. They bring good prices in the market when packed attractively, and make a most delicious preserve or sweet-meat. Two varieties, **Nagami**, oblong in shape, and **Marumi**, round. On C. Trifoliata stock only. Makes an ideal plant for pot culture; about same hardiness as Satsuma orange.

	Each	10
6 to 12 in., for pot culture.....	\$.30	\$2.50
1 to 2 ft., one year.....	.40	3.50
2 to 3 ft., two years .....	.60	5.00

Kumquat Seedlings, one year, 15c each; 10 for \$1.00.

PEACHES give us the quickest results of any of the fruits. Well planted and cared for, should commence to bear the next year after planting. They flourish over a wide range of soil and climatic conditions. It is but a question of selecting varieties adapted to the latitude desired. Georgia varieties give poor results in Florida, and vice versa. We offered last season for the first time, peach trees grown on the plum stock, root-grafted. This has proven a decided success where old land must be used, as it eliminates the question of root-knot, which is so fatal to these trees in old land. Our stock of peach on this stock is very limited this season. Varieties offered ripen in order named. **Jewel, Waldo, Angel, Florida Gem, Hall's Yellow, and Goodbread's Late.**

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft. buds on peach roots.....	\$.15	\$1.20	\$10.00
4 to 6 ft. buds on peach roots.....	.20	1.50	12.00
3 to 4 ft. grafts on plum roots.....	.25	2.50	.....
4 to 6 ft. grafts on plum roots.....	.30	3.00	.....

PLUMS. For this latitude, the Japanese class of plums are not reliable enough but cross-bred varieties such as Japan crosses with our native kinds, have proven reliable fruiters, and give us a quality of fruit that makes them worthy of planting. Of these satisfactory cross-bred varieties we name and quote on the following, which ripen in the order named.

Howe, sometimes called the **Stumpe**, originated in Putnam County, Florida. This plum has the hardness of our native kinds, and the size and quality of the Japan varieties. Season, last of May.

Excelsior has been grown and listed for some time; good size with heavy blue bloom. Succeeds as far south as Tampa. Season early in June.

Terrell is a supposed seedling of Ex-

celsior, somewhat larger in size, flavor fine, pit small, fruit somewhat mottled with purplish bloom; is meaty and sweet. Season, June 10th to 20th.

Florida Queen is one of the newer varieties, originated in Baker County, Florida, a supposed cross of Florida native and the Kelsey, of which it is a seedling. Fruit is large, yellow, excellent quality and melting when ripe. Very prolific. Season, from July 15th to August 10th.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft. buds on plum stock.....	\$.20	\$1.50	\$12.00
4 to 6 ft. buds on plum stock.....	.25	2.00	16.00

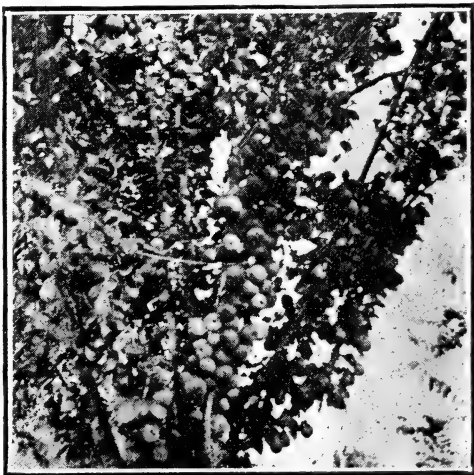
PEARS. For some years it seemed as though the blight would clean up about everything in the pear line, but we have found that it is not as fatal to that fruit as first considered. We have been getting good crops of late, which are bringing good prices. The crop this past season was a record breaker throughout this region. Varieties of the oriental group are best for the South, hence we do not quote any other. Following are the best and ripen in the order named:

LeConte, very large, pyriform in shape, light yellow when ripe, quality excellent when properly ripened, which is by gathering when three-quarters grown, and place in dark room. This advice is to be followed in all varieties.

Cincin is a comparatively new variety between Chinese Sand and the Bartlett. We have fruited it for three years, and not a twig on this variety has shown a sign of blight to date, and consider it valuable for this point alone. It is a very regular bearer, fruit medium to large, light green in color, overspread with red and yellow; juicy, brittle flesh, quality good. Season August.

Keiffer is supposed to be a cross between Chinese Sand and the Bartlett. Color greenish yellow with bright red cheek. Extremely prolific, apt to overbear. Fruit very large, flesh not as fine grained as some but of good quality. Season, September.

Magnolia, of recent introduction. Our stock of this pear fruited last season for the first time (three-year-old grafts) and we are pleased with it; it matures later than Keiffer, but it has proven its worth otherwise. It will never be caught by late frosts, as it is the last tree on



Keiffer Pear—105 fruits on limbs shown in center

our grounds to show bloom or leaf in spring. Color of the fruit a solid russet brown. The best keeper of the entire list.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$.15	\$1.25	\$10.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.20	1.50	12.00
4 to 6 ft. ....	.25	2.00	15.00

JAPAN PERSIMMONS are at home throughout the Cotton Belt, and do especially well in the Coast Region. When grafted or budded on the native persimmon roots do well on lighter, poorer soils than most other fruits. A very early bearer, and

extremely prolific. The fruit is very handsome and liked by most people. The following four varieties cover the season, and ripen in order named:

Zengi, though small in size, is very reliable. The earliest to ripen; reddish yellow color, and belongs to the dark meated class. Season last of August to October.

Triumph, originated near Sanford, Florida, and has been considered a cross between the Japan variety and our native species. Medium in size. Skin yellow, flesh yellow, with few seeds, dark flesh around the seed, as is the case in most varieties. Quality excellent. Very

productive. Season, September and October.

Tane-Nashi. This is our favorite. Size of fruit large to very large, roundish and conical pointed, smooth and handsome. Flesh a light clear yellow when fully ripe. Seedless. Quality very fine. Season, October and November.

Tsuru, medium size, long, pointed, skin bright red, flesh orange yellow, is astringent until fully ripe, then the quality is good. Tree is a good grower and bearer. The latest of all to ripen.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$.20	\$1.50	\$12.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.25	2.00	16.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.30	2.50	20.00

FIGS. One of our most delicious fruits, and should be more generally planted. They give fine results over much wider range than is generally supposed, and with slight protection can be grown throughout Georgia and the Carolinas. The root system of the fig is very near the surface, and if cultivated at all should be very shallow. Mulching is excellent for them.

Celestial or Sugar Fig, small to medium size, very sweet and finely flavored, is one of the most reliable. Tree very hardy and prolific.

Brown Turkey, well known variety of good size, and in hardiness ranks with Celestial.

Brunswick, fruit very large, violet color, sweet and delicious.

White Adriatic, a very large fig, greenish-yellow on outside, and pulp light red, good grower and bearer. Figs should be planted in moist rich location to get best results.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft.	\$.15	\$1.25	\$10.00

MULBERRIES. Cannot be considered as a commercial fruit, but are very valuable for poultry and swine, and for tolling the birds from other fruits. Can be pruned to make a splendid shade tree.

Chinese, the earliest to ripen. Tree a vigorous grower, fruit medium in size.

Hicks, medium size fruit, very sweet, fruiting for so long a period as to be called the everbearer.

Stubbs, a very large black fruit, form of the native red species of Georgia, and considered superior to any of the cultivated varieties.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$.15	\$1.25
3 to 4 ft. ....	.20	1.50
4 to 6 ft. ....	.25	2.00

QUINCE. Another of the fruits for home use; not as reliable in bearing in the Gulf Coast country, but produce well enough to warrant planting a few for the home grounds. Largely used for putting up with other fruits to flavor. Tree of bushy growth.

Apple or Orange variety, large round fruit, an excellent late variety.

Meech's Prolific, somewhat larger than the Apple variety, and ripening earlier.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.35	3.00

POMEGRANATE. The fruit thrives throughout the Cotton Belt as one of the old historical fruits; is a tree of attractive foliage and scarlet-colored bloom, comes into bearing early and is prolific. Fruit is used for making jellies, marmalades and acid drinks, and possesses a crispness and flavor liked by many. We quote but one variety, the Purple-Seeded.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.30	2.50
2 year, heavy ....	.40	3.50

GRAPES, Bunch Varieties. There are a few varieties of bunch grapes that do fairly well in the lower South, and can be used for the home or nearby markets; but they are poor shippers, as the fruit is inclined to shell from the stems badly. They are fine, however, for jelly, preserves or wine. The Muscadine Grapes are a native of the Southern States, are rank growers and heavy and regular bearers; should be trained on arbors and given plenty of room. We quote three of the most popular varieties of this class:

Scuppernong, large bronze-colored fruit, sweet, with agreeable musky flavor; season, August and September.

James, a very large black variety, often one inch or more in diameter; very juicy, sweet and prolific. Season same as Scuppernong.

Flowers, purplish-black berries, 10 to 20 in cluster, and lasts four to six weeks later than other kinds. Quality of the best.

BUNCH VARIETIES.

Ives, large black, early.

Delaware, small, reddish-pink in color, sweet, vinous, quality best.

Niagara is a white grape; large bunches, early, vigorous and productive; is one of the most reliable.

Bunch varieties should be stake-trained and severely pruned in early winter.

	Each	10
Bunch Varieties, 1 year vines.....	\$.15	\$1.25
Bunch Varieties, 2 year vines.....	.20	1.50
Muscadine Varieties, same prices.		

LOQUAT, or Japan Medlar. Sometimes erroneously called Japan Plum. It is not a plum, however, and bears no relation to that fruit. It is a handsome ornamental tree, a large leaved evergreen, and quite hardy throughout the South. Fruit is about the size of a small plum, clear yellow, sub-acid, with agreeable flavor, and is highly prized for cooking and for jelly.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.35	3.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50	4.00

GUAVAS. (Cattleyanum.) A hardy species of the Guava, a vigorous evergreen shrub, broad leaves, with fruit averaging about one inch in diameter, borne in compact clusters in September. Can be eaten out of hand, or make as fine jelly as the larger South Florida species. Two varieties, the **Red** or Strawberry Cattley, and the **Yellow** or Chinese variety. A good pot plant.

	Each	10
Small sized plants, from pots.....	\$.15	\$1.25
2 year plants, from openground....	.25	2.00
3 year plants, fruiting size.....	.50	4.50

SURINAM CHERRY. (E. Uniflora.) Large evergreen shrub, which stands considerable frost; produces a bright red, cherry-like fruit about three-fourths of an inch in diameter. Is agreeably acid and makes a fine jelly. Grown from seed.

	Each	10	100
Small sized plants, 1 year.....	\$.15	\$1.25	\$10.00
Larger sized plants, 2 year.....	.25	2.00	.....
Very heavy plants, 3 to 4 year.....	.50	.....	.....

ELAEAGNUS. (E. Edulis.) The Gumi fruit of the Japanese. Low growing shrub which produces early in season in large quantities of fruit one-third of an inch in length, oblong, bright red and covered with small white dots. Flavor sharp, pungent and rather agreeable. Flowers very fragrant. Perfectly hardy.

	Each	10
Strong plants, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$.50	\$4.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.60	.....

OLIVE. (Picholine.) A variety of olive that has been cultivated on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina for many years, where an excellent quality of oil has been produced. The olive thrives on rocky barren soils, where other fruits will fail.

	Each	10
Strong pot plants, 15 to 18.....	\$.35	\$3.00

GRAFTING WOOD AND BUDS. We are now in position to furnish a limited quantity of Grafting Wood and Buds in Pecan; fresh cut, carefully packed and full count. Buds are ready from June to August, inclusive, and graftwood from December to February.

List No. 1. Stuart, Van Deman, Curtis, Schley, Teche, Delmas, Moneymaker, Frotscher, Pabst, Russell, Randall, and Louisiana. Graftwood, 6 in., per doz, by mail, 50c; per 100, \$2.00; per 1,000, by express, \$15.00. Buds, by mail, \$1.25 per 100; by express, \$8.00 per 1,000.

List No. 2. Success, James, Robson, Havens, Daisy, Nelson, Bolton, and Capital. Graftwood, 6 in., per doz., by mail, 75c; \$5.00 per 100. Buds, by mail, \$2.00 per 100.

WHITE FLY FUNGUS. (Red Aschersonia.) This fungus is used in destroying the white fly in the larval stage. It is applied by spraying a mixture of the fungus spore in water onto the larvae in infested trees. To propagate rapidly this fungus gives best results in moist warm season. Leaves well stocked with fungus, \$1.00 per 100, prepaid.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Australian Silk Oak. (G. Robusta.) A fern-leaved tree that attains a height of 100 ft. Evergreen, and very desirable as a shade tree for South Florida. About same hardness as the orange; is much used for decorating apartments, etc., and fine as a pot plant in the smaller sizes.

	Each	10
Strong plants	\$.20	\$1.50
Strong plants, 12 to 18 in. ....	.25	2.00
Strong plants, 18 to 24 in. ....	.35	3.00
Plants, 2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	.....

Camphor. (Camphora.) A handsome evergreen tree from which the camphor gum of commerce is produced. The growing high prices of this product has interested the United States Department of Agriculture to take up the experiment of testing it in this State. We predict orchards of this valuable tree will soon be planted. It is highly ornamental, free from insect enemies, and valuable for wind-breaks and hedges.

	Each	10	100
One-year seedlings	\$.15	\$1.25	\$10.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.25	2.00	18.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.40	3.00	.....
4 to 6 ft. ....	.75	6.00	.....

Cherry Laurel. (P. Carolina.) A brilliant glossy-leaved evergreen tree. Grows compact with well shaped, rounded head. Is especially desirable for yard specimens, where it can be trained into various shapes and forms as desired. Is largely used as a hedge plant.

	Each	10	100
Seedlings, for hedges	\$.15	\$1.00	\$ 5.00
1 to 2 ft., for hedges .....	.20	1.50	10.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.25	2.00	15.00

Catalpa. (Speciosa.) The true hardy species, now in demand for growing in plantations for posts and timber. Rapid growing, large-leaved tree, adapted to the widest range of latitude, extending from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. The ease with which it can be transplanted, strong vitality, freedom from insects, and the imperishable nature of the wood in exposed situations, all point to the Catalpa as a most valuable tree to plant.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00
4 to 6 ft. ....	.30	2.50
6 to 8 ft. ....	.50	4.50

Cork Oak. (Q. Suber.) The tree from which the commercial cork of commerce is made. Is adapted to Florida, and attains a height of 50 ft. A very ornamental variety. 18 to 24 in., 50c each; \$4.50 per 10. 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

Catalpa. (Bungei.) This species is budded or grafted high on the Catalpa Speciosa. It makes a compact dense head like the Texas Umbrella tree. A handsome street or yard tree, and one we recommend.

	Each
4 to 5 ft., with one year heads.....	\$.75
5 to 7 ft., with one year heads.....	1.00
6 to 8 ft., with two year heads.....	1.50

Honey Tree. (H. Dulcis.) A very attractive tree, with a symmetrical round



Citrus Trifoliata ready for budding; grown between orchard tree rows.

head. Leaves bright green, heart-shaped. The flowers furnish fine bee food. A splendid lawn tree.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$.30	\$2.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.40	3.50

Holly. (I. Opaca.) The American holly. A handsome broad-leaved evergreen tree, which is familiar to the majority of Americans as Christmas Holly, is distributed from New England to Florida. Spiny green leaves and bright scarlet berries are clearly associated with this beautiful and hardy tree. Plant in partially shaded location to add lustre and brilliancy to the foliage. Small 2-year plants 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Holly. (I. Aquifolium.) The English Holly, similar in form of growth to the American Holly; leaves very dark green, shining, with margins wavy and bearing spine-tipped teeth; berries scarlet, glossy. Excellent for the South, but must be protected in Middle and Northern States.

	Each	10
6 to 8 in.	\$.35	\$3.00
3 to 4 ft., heavy branched.....	1.25	

Magnolia. (Grandiflora.) This is the grandest of all our native broad-leaved evergreen trees; is a native of the middle section of the Southern States, and succeeds best in a rich soil. Handsome in the small sizes as well as when full grown. Flower very large and pure white. The majority of all our stock is grown from seed, and therefore transplants much better than trees from the forest. We defoliate entirely when shipping.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft.	\$.35	\$3.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.45	4.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.65	6.00
4 to 6 ft.	1.00	9.00

Rubber Tree. (F. Elastica.) One that is becoming the most valuable, as it produces the Indian Rubber of commerce. Is a rapid grower, with very large broad leaves with red sheaths underneath. Now well known as one of our best decorative plants.

	Each
1 to 2 ft.	\$.35
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50
3 to 4 ft.	1.00

Silver Maple. (A. Dasycarpum.) Also known as the White Maple; is a native species. Leaves are three to five pointed, light green above, white underneath, and

change to pure yellow in fall; branches wide-spreading; widely cultivated and is a grand tree.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.35	3.00
4 to 6 ft. ....	.50	4.50

Soap-Berry Tree. (S. Mukrossi.) Valuable for Florida planting. Vigorous handsome trees, with dark heavy foliage. Hardy and desirable.

	Each	10
5 to 7 ft.	\$1.00	

Sycamore. (P. Occidentalis.) A large lofty tree with wide spreading branches; white and gray bark marks it as distinct from all other trees. Large leaves lobed and toothed. Rapid growing and a beautiful tree. Flowers and fruit pendulous.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00
4 to 6 ft. ....	.30	2.50
6 to 8 ft. ....	.35	3.00

Tulip Tree. (L. Tulipifera.) Known in the South as the Yellow Poplar. Large and rapid growing tree with narrow and pyramidal crown. Leaves four lobed, bright green and lustrous, turning yellow in autumn. Flowers cup-shaped, resembling a Tulip; greenish yellow blotched with orange. One of the most desirable.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.35	3.00
4 to 6 ft. ....	.45	4.00

White-Flowering Dogwood. (C. Florida.) One of the most beautiful flowering trees, with upright or spreading branches, distributed from Ontario to Florida. Leaves are oval, bright green, turning red or scarlet in autumn. Flowers large, white with petal-like bracts often diffused with pink. Fruit bright scarlet. Indispensable for lawn or landscape.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft.	\$.20	\$1.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.30	2.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.40	3.50

Varnish Tree. (S. Plantifolia.) Small tree with rounded head, 2 to 30 ft. tall, a native of China and Japan. Leaves compound, 8 to 14 ovate toothed leaflets, reddish purple at the time of unfolding, at maturity bright green, fading to tones of yellow, crimson and bronze. Flowers yellow, soon followed by clusters of inflated triangular pods. Very effective when underplanted with early flowering shrubs.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40	\$3.50

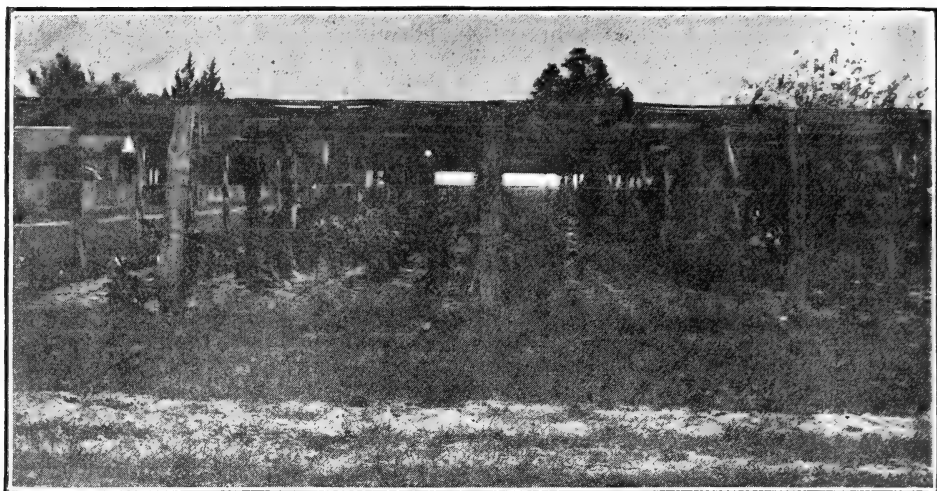
EVERGREENS AND HEDGES

Arborvitae. (B. Aurea Nana.) Better known as Berkman's Golden. We believe this to be the best species of dwarf Arborvitae ever introduced; and the increasing demand for it shows its popularity. Very compact habit; for formal gardens a great favorite, and is desirable for window-box and vase planting. Has stood a temperature 10 deg. below zero without injury. Our stock has been transplanted twice or more, and has splendid roots.

	Each	10
6 to 10 in.	\$.25	\$2.00
10 to 15 in. ....	.35	3.00
15 to 20 in. ....	.45	4.00
20 to 24 in. ....	.50	4.50
24 to 30 in. ....	.75	7.00

Arborvitae. (Rosedale Hybrid.) Is a seedling from A. Nana, discovered in Texas. Foliage very fine, light green in summer and assuming a purplish hue in winter. Character of growth identical with A. Nana. Very beautiful and compact plants. Same sizes and prices as above variety.

Irish Juniper. (J. Hibernica.) A distinct and handsome variety, erect, dense,



A portion of plant shed, where partial shade is beneficial in propagation

conical shaped, resembling a pillar of green. Is invaluable where architectural features are desired.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$.35	\$3.00

Japan Cypress. (R. Plumosa.) A small dense tree with conical outline. Foliage dark green, disposed in numerous feathery branchlets. Very desirable for making up with cut flowers.

	Each	10
6 to 10 in.	\$.25	\$2.00
10 to 15 in. ....	.35	3.00
15 to 20 in., bush heavy.....	.50	4.50

Norfolk Island Pine. (A. Excelsa.) A splendid conifer for decorative purposes, and hardy for outdoor planting where the thermometer does not go below 25 degrees Fahr. Few trees are more beautiful. Foliage bright green and dense on slightly pendulous branches. Grows to great height, but best in medium sizes.

	Each
6 to 8 in.	\$.50
8 to 10 in. ....	.75
10 to 12 in.	1.00
12 to 15 in.	1.25

Japan Quince. (P. Japonica.) A dwarfish spiny shrub, native of China and Japan. Blooms early in spring before growth commences. Flowers from dark red to lighter shades of red, salmon and pink. There is also a pure white variety. Desirable for hedging, or as specimens.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., 2 yr.	\$.20	\$1.50
2 to 3 ft., 3 yr., bushy.....	.30	2.50

Privet. (L. Amurensis.) The Amoor River Privet. This variety has largely supplanted the California Privet, which loses its leaves during winter; whereas this species retains its foliage throughout the year. Set plants 12 in. apart, then cut back to 3 or 4 inches from the ground. After growth of 8 to 12 in. cut one-half of this growth. Proceed in like manner each year. Fine as specimens.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., 2 year	\$.15	\$1.00	\$5.00

Pittosporum. (P. Tobira.) A fine shrub with dark green leaves clustered at the ends of branches; flowers white, fragrant, produced in April and last a long time. For massing or trimming in fanciful shapes in single specimens.

	Each
15 to 18 in.	\$.50
18 to 24 in. ....	.75

Box. (B. Suffruticosa.) The very dwarf species of Box used for borders and edgings, and becoming very popular again. Very compact growing, small lustrous

dark green foliage, evergreen. The low box borders of many gardens lend dignity and beauty difficult to surpass. The hedges in Washington's garden at Mt. Vernon are known to thousands.

	Each	10	100
4 to 6 in. plants	\$.15	\$1.00	\$8.00
6 to 8 in. plants .....	.25	2.00	.....
8 to 12 in. plants.....	.35	3.00	.....

Citrus Trifoliata. This is the coming hedge plant for defensive and ornamental purposes. Is hardy as far North as Ohio and if planted on good soil, a perfect hedge can be made in three years. It is very free from injurious insects and diseases, and while not an evergreen its vivid green wood makes it appear bright during winter. Plants may be set out one foot apart, and should receive three trimmings each year. This plant is the one so largely used for budding all varieties of the Citrus family upon to increase hardiness. We are increasing our plantings each year.

	100	1,000
6 to 8 in. seedlings	\$2.00	\$10.00
8 to 12 in. seedlings.....	2.50	12.00
1 to 2 ft. seedlings	3.00	15.00
2 to 3 ft. seedlings	5.00	30.00

FLOWERING SHRUBS AND PLANTS

Altheas. (H. Syriacus.) These are among the most valuable shrubs, and deserve to be more extensively cultivated, as they produce their flowers in great profusion from May to August. Colors are pure white, double, deep purple-pink, violet-purple, purple-magenta, with crimson center, and semi-double pale violet-blue with crimson center.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.40	3.00

Azalea. (A. Indica.) Free-flowering evergreen shrubs, which do best in woods earth or rich soil, and to get best results should be planted in a partially shaded location. This species is hardy throughout the Southern States. Colors of the flowers range from pure white to shades of purple, crimson and salmon, mottled, blotched and striped forms. The smallest sizes quoted will give bloom the first season. Use plenty of leaf-mold for potting.

	Each	10
6 to 8 in.	\$.25	\$2.00
8 to 10 in. ....	.35	3.00

Banana Shrub. (M. Fuscata.) Fine broad-leaved, evergreen, hardy shrub. Brownish yellow flowers are about an inch across, richly scented like ripe bananas; coming in spring. A splendid shrub.

	Each	10
8 to 10 in.	\$.25	\$2.00
10 to 12 in. ....	.35	3.00
12 to 18 in. ....	.50	.....
18 to 24 in. ....	.75	.....

Calycanthus. (C. Floridus.) Called oftentimes the Sweet Shrub. A native species, deciduous, with double flowers, chocolate colored.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.35	3.00

Cape Jasmine. (G. Florida.) Well known throughout the South, an evergreen shrub producing double wax-like flowers, which are exquisitely fragrant. Makes a splendid house plant. 12 to 15 in., 30c each.

Cotoneaster. (C. Simoni.) Handsome evergreen shrub of great value for planting in rock gardens. Thrives in either partial shade or full sun. Flowers white, in clusters, followed by bright red berries. 18 to 24 in., 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Camellia. (C. Japonica.) Is a prime favorite of all the evergreen flowering shrubs. Dark green leaves, with a gloss that makes them very attractive. Prefers a partially shaded location, and liberal watering during the growing season. We are unable to guarantee these plants to always come true to label, as we are obliged to purchase them under these same terms. All double varieties are imported, not

being grown in this country. We have three of the principal varieties in stock, all double, Pure White, Deep Red, and Variegated. Pot grown.

	Each
12 to 15 in.	\$.75
15 to 18 in.	1.00
18 to 24 in.	1.25

Crape Myrtle. (L. Indica.) One of the old favorites. Well known in the South. Produces masses of beautifully fringed flowers freely during midsummer and fall. We offer two varieties, Pure White, and Vivid Crimson. 18 to 24 in., 35c each.

• **Confederate Rose.** (H. Mutabilis.) Rapid growing shrub with large green leaves. Flowers in profusion during spring and summer; pure white in early morning, and turning to a delicate pink by nightfall.

	Each	10
1 yr. plants	\$.20	\$1.50
2 yr. plants .....	.30	.....
3 yr. plants .....	.50	.....

Double-Flowering Pomegranate. (P. Granatum.) These are among our best summer-flowering and tall-growing shrubs. Very free flowering, of three varieties: Double White, Double Red and Double Variegated. Season of blooming, May.

	Each
1 to 2 ft.	\$.20
2 to 3 ft. ....	.25
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50

False Indigo. (A. Fruticosa.) Hardy free-flowering shrubs with feathery foliage; thrives in sunny situations. Flowers violet-purple, in clustered racemes, 3 to 6 inches long. Very attractive.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft.	\$.15	\$1.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.20	1.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.25	2.00

Cactus. (E. Truncatum.) The Crab Claw, sometimes called Christmas Cactus. Fine house plant; the growths falling downward over the sides of pot or hanging basket. Flowers in winter. Color, rich pink.

	Each	10
Plants from 3 in. pots	\$.15	\$1.00
Plants from 4 in. pots .....	.25	2.00
Grafted plants, on Pereskia stocks...	.75	

Hibiscus. (R. Sinenis.) Very valuable shrubs for warm regions, desirable as either bedding or pot culture. Hardy in South Florida; for points further north can be grown in open ground and potted off in fall. For an attractive and throughout-the-season bloomer, nothing will surpass this plant. We carry six varieties as follows: Double Peachblow, Double Red, Double Pink, Single Salmon and Single Variegated.

	Each	10
One year plants, from pots	\$.25	\$2.00
One year plants, from open ground..	.35	3.00

Hyderangia. (P. Grandiflora.) Large flowering variety. One of the showiest shrubs in cultivation. Flowers when fully expanded are white, and turn to tones of rose and bronze. Needs severe pruning.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.	\$.20	\$1.50
18 to 24 in. ....	.25	2.00

Hyderangia. (H. Otaksa.) Same as above variety, excepting flowers are pale rose color, but generally blue according to soil. Same price.

Holly-Leaved Olive. (O. Aquifolium.) A beautiful evergreen shrub, with spiny toothed leaves, resembling the Holly. Produces fragrant white flowers. Tree attains a height of 20 to 30 ft. Very hardy. 12 to 15 in., 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

Oleanders. (Nerium.) Are all hardy in this latitude. In more northern portions can be protected in winter. Is an old-fashioned but always popular shrub. Of easy culture and thrives in almost any soil. Colors: Double White, Double Red and Double Creamy Yellow with darker pink center. Also Double Pink with foliage variegated.

	Each	10
10 to 15 in.	\$.25	\$2.00
1 to 2 ft. ....	.30	2.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.40	3.50

Tea Olive. (*O. Fragrans.*) Also called the Sweet Olive. Is one of the most desirable flowering shrubs; blooms are small, pure white and very fragrant, produced in fall and winter. A fine window plant.

	Each	10
8 to 10 in., pot grown.....	\$.25	\$2.50
10 to 15 in., pot grown.....	.50	.....

Styrax. (*S. Japonica.*) A native of Japan; graceful shrub with spreading branches, pleasing bright green foliage. Flowers are white in numerous drooping racemes, fragrant and showy. Summer bloomer.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$.35	\$3.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50	.....

Tea Plant. (*C. Thea.*) Evergreen shrubs with handsome foliage and showy flowers; cultivated in the South in the open, and as pot plants North. This is the true tea plant, from which the tea of commerce is obtained. Grown extensively in South Carolina for market.

	Each	10
8 to 10 in., pot grown.....	\$.25	\$2.00
10 to 15 in., pot grown.....	.35	3.00

Viburnum. (*V. Opulus.*) Rapid growing flowering shrub; buds before opening, bright red color, flowers creamy white, produced in the greatest profusion fall and winter. Very conspicuous plant. 18 to 24 in. plants, 35c each.

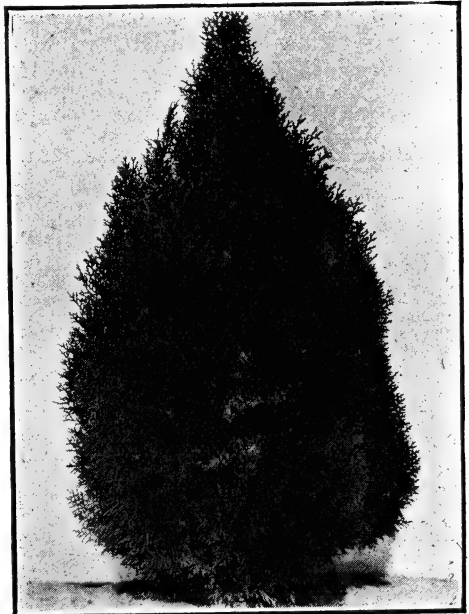
Yucca. (*Y. Treculeana.*) A very rare and beautiful species from Mexico and Texas. Leaves thick and very rigid, of unusual length and blue green. Flowers ivory white, produced upon a compact stock in early April. Exceedingly difficult to propagate. Strong 4 year plants, 50c each.

BORDER PLANTS

Althe nantheras. Are dainty dwarf, and fine-leaved foliage plants for making borders and designs. Very attractive, and can be used in a great variety of forms. Should be trimmed often to give high colors. Three varieties: Purplish-Brown, variegated with yellow and carmine; Aurea, bright yellow and green; and Maroon-Brown, variegated with light pink. Generally used in assorted colors. Strong, well-rooted plants, 50c per 10; \$2.00 per 100.



Norfolk Island Pine



Dwarf Golden Arborvitae

Acalyphas. A showy class of foliage plants, brilliant as the best Coleus. Are hardier and will not wilt so readily in hot or dry weather. Fine for bedding. Two varieties: Marginata, light green leaves with margins in ranging shades of red, pink and cream; Mosiaca, leaves of all shades of green, yellow and red, making a gorgeous plant. Should be pruned to shape for pupose used.

	Each	10
Strong well-rooted plants	\$.15	\$1.00
Strong heavy plants .....	.25	2.00

Barberry. (B. Thunbergii.) The beautiful dwarf Barberry from Japan. Bright green foliage changing to copper red in autumn. Makes a beautiful and conspicuous low-growing hedge.

	Each	10	100
10 to 15 in.	\$.20	\$1.50	\$ 6.00
15 to 18 in. ....	.25	2.00	10.00
18 to 24 in. ....	.35	3.00	15.00

Chrysanthemums. The lateness of the blooming period of these plants commends them; even the earliest frosts do not affect them. Plant in February or March, and fertilize highly. Mixed kinds, well rooted, 15c each; \$1.00 per 10.

Spirea. (Thunbergii.) A dwarf species with slender branches and drooping light green leaves, changing to bright orange and red in fall. Blooms in March. Flowers white, lasting several weeks.

	Each	10
Small plants, well rooted	\$.15	\$1.00
Heavy plants, field grown .....	.25	1.50

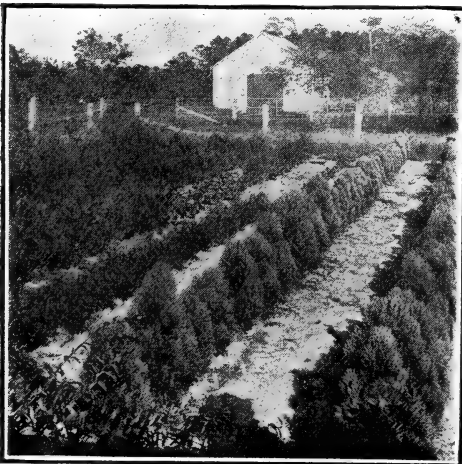
Spirea. (A. Waterer.) A dwarf perpetual-blooming variety. Color crimson. Leaves bright green with frequent variegations of yellow. Plants well branched, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Poinsettia. (Pulcherrima.) Now well known and generally grown by florists for decorating from November till March. The great scarlet bracts are from 6 to 12 in. across, and remain vivid for many weeks. Strong plants, 25c to 35c each.

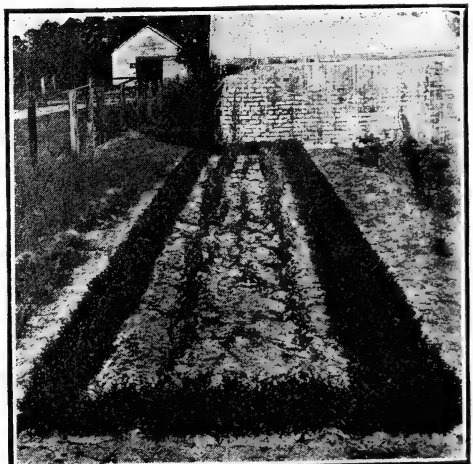
Talinum. (P. Variegatum.) A fine bedding or border plant with almost pure white foliage and interesting little pink and yellow flowers produced on long spikes. About a foot in height. Strong plants, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

CLIMBING PLANTS AND VINES

Allamanda. (Hendersonii.) One of the most attractive climbing plants, strong grower, but can be trained as bush if desired. Flowers pure golden yellow, 3 to 4 in. across and produced for a long time. Strong plants, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.



A corner of ornamentals



Altenantheras as a border

Allamanda. Purple. Form of growth same as *Hendersonii*, but with heavier dark-green foliage, and the flowers deep purple.

	Each
One year plants	\$.35
Two year plants .....	.50
Three year plants .....	.75

Arabian Jasmine. (*J. Sambac.*) Flowers single, very fragrant, pure white and about an inch in diameter. Plant is of shrubby or scrambling habit. A constant bloomer. Very popular. Strong plants, 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

Clematis. (*Panculata.*) A vigorous growing creeper, completely covering itself with bloom in summer. Flowers pure white, star-shaped, followed by feathery seed vessels, August and September.

	Each	10
Strong plants	\$.25	\$2.00
Extra heavy, 2 year .....	.50	.....

Climbing Fig. (*F. Repens.*) This is not a fruiting species of the fig family, but a vigorous growing, close-clinging species that is very desirable for covering stone or brick work, rustic work, greenhouses, etc. Evergreen and hardy to central Georgia.

	Each	10
One year plants	\$.15	\$1.00
Two year plants .....	.25	2.00

Dutchman's Pipe. (*A. Elegans.*) A rather dwarf plant, fine for screens, etc. Flowers purple, blotched and waved with creamy white. An odd and very attractive flower. Seed pods as odd as the flower.

	Each	10
One year plants.....	\$.15	\$1.00

Honeysuckle. (*L. Halleana.*) Japan Honeysuckle. Well-known vine of vigorous growth. Flowers are pure white, changing to yellow. Nearly an everbloomer, and one of the best. Strong field grown, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Ivy. (*H. Helix.*) Commonly known as the English ivy, and too well known to need description. Strong rooted plants, 25c each.

Mountain Beauty. (*A. Leptopus.*) A beautiful climbing plant with tuberous roots. A free bloomer during late summer. Flowers produced in large racemes of a rosy pink color. Leaves heart-shaped. Two year plants, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Wistaria. (*W. Chinensis.*) The well-known purple wistaria, of drooping spikes of flowers, which appear in spring before the leaves. It attains an immense size, and is deservedly popular.

	Each	10
One year plants.....	\$.25	\$2.00
Two year plants .....	.35	3.00

PALMS AND FERNS

California Fan Palm. (*W. Sonorae.*) A fine hardy palm with reddish brown blunt spines on the leaf stem, and threads hanging from the leaves. Strictly a yard and street tree. Very desirable.

	Each	10
Plants from 4 in. pots.....	\$.25	\$2.00
Plants from 6 in. pots.....	.50	4.50

Cabbage Palm. (*S. Palmetto.*) Famed throughout the Carolinas and Florida. Forms a tall tree with very large fan leaves. Very hardy, much used for street and specimen planting.

	Each	10
Plants from open ground, 1 yr....	\$.15	\$1.00
Plants from open ground, 4 yr....	.25	2.00
Plants from open ground, 5 yr....	.30	2.50

Date Palm. (*P. Canariensis.*) One of the finest and most hardy for open-air planting. Leaves long and pinnate, and of dark deep-green color. One of the most effective palms for the lawn, and worthy of the attention of all admirers of the palm family.

	Each	10
Plants from 3 in. pots	\$.20	\$1.50
Plants from 4 in. pots .....	.25	2.00
Plants from 6 in. pots .....	.50	4.50

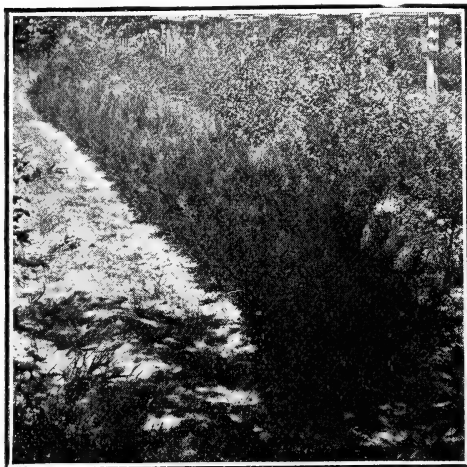
Date Palm. (*P. Dactylifera*.) The commercial date. Makes a splendid ornamental palm, and adapted to all portions of Florida in the open. Foliage light green, strong upright growth.

	Each	10
One year seedlings	\$.15	\$1.25
Two year plants .....	.25	2.00

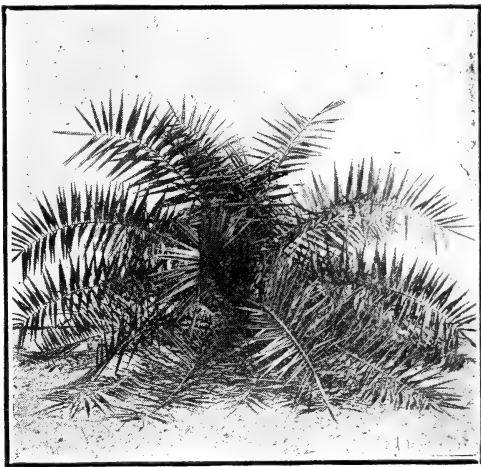
Date Palm. (*P. Roebelenii*.) A new dwarf species, and especially desirable for house decoration. Fine leaved, dark-green color. Plants from 4 in. pots, 50c each.

Sago Palm. (*C. Revoluta*.) A splendid dwarf species for either the house or specimen yard planting in the South, enduring much cold. Has dark brown stem, crowned with very dark green leaves which uncurl from the top like an ostrich feather. None better.

	Each
Small plants	\$.25
Three to five leaves.....	.50
Five to eight leaves .....	.75
Eight to twelve leaves	1.00



Japan Cypress



Palm, Phoenix Canariensis

Asparagus Fern. (*P. Nanus*.) A very fine fern-leaved climbing plant particularly adapted to bouquets and cut flower work, etc. Will last for days without water. Can be grown out doors in Florida, or used as a house plant. We grow this largely.

	Each	10
Plants from 4 in. pots	\$.25	\$2.00
Plants from 5 in. pots .....	.35	3.00
Plants from 6 in. pots .....	.50	4.50
Plants from open ground.....	.75	.....

Asparagus Fern. (*A. Sprengeri*.) Was introduced from South Africa in 1888. Is very useful to grow in hanging baskets or on pedestals, so the long shoots may hang. Same sizes and prices as *P. Nanus*.

Boston Fern. (*N. Bostoniensis*.) The well-known Boston Sword fern, fronds erect and graceful. Always fine and beautiful. Plants from 4 in. pots, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10. 6 in. pots, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Pierson Fern. (*N. Piersonii*.) Is a sport from the Boston fern, the side pinnae being again sub-divided and standing at right angle to the midrib makes beautiful fronds. Plants from 4 in. pots, 20c each; \$2.00 per 10. From 6 in. pots, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Whitman's Fern. (N. Whitmani.) Also a sport of the Boston fern. Fronds are very wide, finely divided, plants being more stocky than either of the preceding. Beautiful in all sizes. Plants from 4 in. pots, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10. From 6 in. pots, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Superb Fern. (N. Superbissima.) This is a new sport, and entirely different from all other sword ferns. The leaves are dwarf and compact, the pinnae being crowded and overlapped. The color is an exceptionally dark green. Plants from 3 in. pots, 25c each; from 4 in. pots, 35c each; from 6 in. pots, 75c each.

Maidenhair Fern. (A. Hybridum.) A splendid species, similar to cowanum, but has heavier and larger foliage. The finest sort for florists' use, as well as the amateur, as it does generally well for everyone. Plants from 4 in. pots, 30c each. From 6 in pots, 50c each.

BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS-ROOTED PLANTS

Caladium. (C. Bulbosum.) The fancy leaved Caladium prefers a rich and shaded location with plenty of moisture. No class of plants possess more richness of coloring, the blending of brightest colors, red, green, yellow, purple, and sometimes transparent white. They are grand for house plants, window boxes and beds in the half-shaded places of lawn or garden. Mixed bulbs, best variety of colors, 20c each; \$1.50 per 10. *

Caladium. (Esculentum.) Commonly called the Elephant Ear. For obtaining tropical effects in lawn and garden. Should have plenty of water and a good rich soil. When at its best stands five to seven feet high with bright green leaves three to four feet long and two and one-half feet wide. Bulbs, 15c each; \$1.00 for 10.



Allamanda Hendersonii



Soap-berry Trees

Cannas. Are the splendid broad leaved plants which give a tropical effect in bedding. Their growing is so easy, and their flowers so freely produced, they should be more generally planted. Strong roots, assorted colors, 15c each; \$1.00 for 10.

Begonias. Tuberous rooted. Our plants of these were very fine last season, and we again offer them. Bulbs ready from December to March. Plants from May on. Potted plants of this cannot safely be shipped. Price of bulbs, double mixed colors, 15c each, or \$1.25 for 10. Plants with buds or bloom, with pots, 30c each.

Tuberoses. (P. Tuberosa.) These deliciously fragrant plants should be in every garden. Excellent results are also obtained by placing in pots or window boxes. Bulbs, Excelsior Pearl, 15c each; 50c for 10. Ready from November to March.

Xanthosoma. (Bataviensis.) Bulbous plants, similar to the Caladiums, but of much larger growth. Leaves immense, dark green, heart-shaped, with purple stems.

	Each	10
One year bulbs	\$.20	\$1.50
Two year bulbs .....	.35	2.50

In the case of all bulb plants, it is best after the flowering season is over to dig and place away in a cool dry place until season for planting. In starting bulbs, care should be taken not to watersoak them, or most kinds will decay.

ROSES

The universal popularity of the Rose as the Queen among Flowers has always been conceded. For decoration, diversified forms of yard and garden planting, cut-flower and other varied uses, it has no superior. We have never been able to supply the demand made upon us for this plant since first commencing to propagate it. All our roses are field-grown, and the majority are root grafted, as we have learned that taking the general list of roses, most of them are poor weak growers on their own roots, and must be worked upon stronger-growing varieties. It costs more to produce such plants, but they are worth much more to the planter. Many are misled by high-colored catalogs in buying roses not adapted to the South. We make test plantings each season, and endeavor to grow and offer only those kinds that will give good results in this latitude. Best season for planting is from November to February, inclusive, though with a little extra care in the way of severe pruning, shading and watering, they can be safely planted most any time. Fertilize only with either well-rotted compost, or pure bone meal. Climbing varieties do not necessarily need a trellis, as they give good results trimmed to bush form. It is rare that roses are pruned sufficiently, as they are similar to some of the fruits, in that the finest product is always found on new wood. Therefore a rose will bloom in proportion to its ability to make new healthy wood.

Roses are derived from a number of different classes, which are indicated by initial letters immediately following the name, and the key to which is as follows:

H. T., Hybrid Tea; H. P., Hybrid Perpetual; T., Tea; H. Pol., Hybrid Polyantha; H. R., Hybrid Rugosa; H. N., Hybrid Noisette; Beng., Bengal; P. Polyantha; Bour., Bourbon; N., Noisette; C. N., Climbing Noisette; C. T., Climbing Tea; C. H. T., Climbing Hybrid Tea; C. B., Climbing Bengal; C. Pol., Climbing Polyantha; W., Wichuraiana; H. W., Hybrid Wichuraiana.

The prices of Roses are as follows, except where noted:

	Each	10
1 year plants, field grown.....	\$.25	\$2.00
2 year plants, field grown.....	.35	3.00

BUSH VARIETIES.

American Beauty. (H. T.) The world famous rose, which is sold in the larger cities at extravagant prices. Large sizes, brilliant red, shaded to rich carmine-crimson. As a grafted plant, it has given fine results with us. 1 yr. plants, 30c each; 2 yr., 50c.

Anne de Diesbach. (H. P.) Long pointed buds, finely formed and compact flowers. Color a brilliant carmine; very full and double and delightfully sweet. A good bloomer and a vigorous grower.

Beauty of Waltham. (H. P.) A bright cherry-red rose, large fine formed flowers. Good grower and bloomer.

Bride. (T.) A superb white variety, well known. Is a strong and healthy grower, as well as an early and constant bloomer. At some seasons is slightly tinged with pink.

Capt. Christy. (H. T.) Is a delicate shade of pale peach, deepening toward the center to rosy crimson. Handsome

large flowers. Vigorous grower and perpetual bloomer. One of our best.

Charles Lefebvre. (H. P.) Reddish crimson in color, sometimes shaded purple; a very rich rose. Blooms throughout the season. Free grower. A very satisfactory variety.

Clothilde Soupert. (H. Poly.) A wonderful rose for bedding out, or for pot culture. Medium size flowers, very double, and shaded to light pink in center. A strong dwarf grower.

Conrad F. Meyer. (H. R.) Pure silvery pink, surpassing all others of the Rugosa family. Large double flowers, fragrant and hardy. A new and very desirable variety. Handsome in foliage.

Cornelia Cook. (T.) A profuse bloomer and strong grower, perfectly double; pure creamy white, faintly tinged with lemon. Is one of the leading kinds in its class.

Coquette de Alps. (H. N.) Large, full

and well formed with very large petals; pure white in color, fragrant. Our first season with this rose, and it has given fine results.

Duchess de Brabant. (T.) One of the very best for this region and a general favorite. Color is an attractive shade of shell or rosy pink. Vigorous grower and a constant bloomer. No collection should be without the Duchess.

Florida Cottager. (H. T.) Well known and common throughout the South. Always in bloom. Color, a bright red, single in form.

Etoile de Lyon. (T.) Deep golden yellow, full, deep and rich flowers, very sweet. Unsurpassed by any of the yellow roses in this region excepting Marechal Niel. One of the best.

Etoile de France. (H. T.) A brilliant shade of a clear red-crimson-velvet; large flowers on long stiff stems. Vigorous, free-blooming and hardy. Foliage of a green-bronzy color.

Gloire Lyonnaise. (H. P.) Color, salmon-yellow, deepest at center. Large, full, and delightfully sweet. The only yellow Hybrid Perpetual. Flowers have all the beauty of the Tea Roses.

Her Majesty. (H. P.) Very large flowers, fine in form, perfectly double; color a shade of rosy pink, tinged with silvery rose. This is an exceptionally strong upright grower, and while it does not produce bloom in great quantity, it is very desirable.

John Hopper. (H. P.) Is of bright rose color, large, solid and regular and produced in the greatest profusion during the fall and spring; vigorous grower, nearly thornless.

Jubilee. (H. P.) A pure red in deepest tone, shaded to violet maroon in the depths of the petals. Buds are long, and flowers extremely large, full and double. Very fragrant.

Killarney. (H. T.) Called the Irish Beauty. Brilliant silver-pink with very large, long pointed buds, and broad wax-like petals. This is another of the newer roses of exceeding beauty, and can be safely given a prominent place among the best sorts. 1 yr. plants, 30c each; 2 yr., 50c.

Kaserin Augusta Victoria. (H. T.) Pure white, splendid large bud, and superb, full, double blooms, making it one of the choicest cut flowers. Is a sturdy grower, and every way desirable.

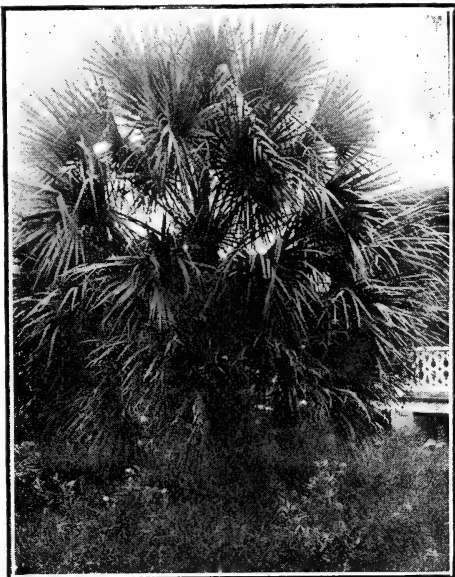
Louis Philippe. (Beng.) An unsurpassed rose for general planting. Color a brilliant fiery red; full and double, with slight shadings of delicate pink to center. Very heavy grower, and one of the most satisfactory on our grounds.

Louis van Houtte. (H. P.) Crimson-

maroon, with good globular shape. One of our best dark-red roses, and valuable in any collection.

Lord Baldwin. (H. T.) This is a rose sent us for trial, and our second season with it. A pleasing shade of pink, with good blooming and growing qualities. We will grow more of it another season.

Magna Charta. (H. P.) Extra large,



Sabal Palmetto

full flowers of unusual depth, sweet, and fine of form; bright rosy pink in color, and one of the hardiest and best bloomers, vigorous growers.

Minnie Francis. (T.) A new Tea rose, originating at Charleston, S. C. It has now been tested long enough to prove its worth, and we list for the first time. Color, fine chamois red, richly shaded with velvety crimson. Buds long and pointed, very free and constant bloomer.

Marquis of Lorne. (H. P.) Deep rich rose, shaded carmine; free bloomer and good grower. Not surpassed by any of the Hybrid Perpetuals.

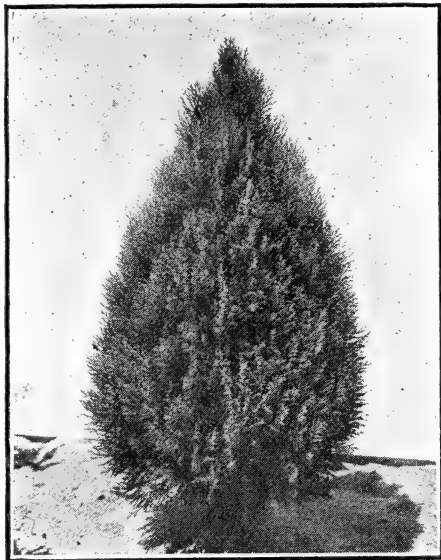
Maman Cochet. (T.) Deep rose-pink, inner side of petals silvery rose. Very double, free blooming. All the Cochet family of roses are very reliable, and our demand for them has always been heavy.

Margaret Dickson. (H. P.) Pure white flowers, large and waxy; perfect specimens will vie with Paul Neyron in size. A splendid grower. This is one

of our favorites, and we advise it to be included in any list of roses made up.

Mad. Lambard. (T.) Extra large full flowers, very double and sweet; color a shade of bronze and salmon, shaded to carmine. This is altogether an exquisite variety, and one we highly recommend.

Mad. Plantier. (H. Ch.) Pure white, and full flat form, a spring bloomer, and extra strong grower. This variety is largely used by us on which to graft other kinds.



Dwarf Arborvitae, Rosedale

Marie van Houtte. (T.) In color a canary yellow, and when fully opened, edges of petals suffused with rose. A beautiful rose and a favorite with everyone.

Mrs. John Laing. (H. P.) Clear soft pink, buds long and pointed; large, fragrant and fine form. Good grower and bloomer.

CLIMBING VARIETIES.

Bridesmaid. (C. T.) Dark pink, similar to Bridesmaid; finely formed in buds and open flower. A strong grower and very desirable.

Cloth of Gold. (C. N.) Clean thrifty grower, color clean bright yellow, very full and double. Constant and profuse bloomer.

Clothilde Soupert. (C. T.) A counterpart of its parent, the Clothilde Soupert. Flowers borne in large clusters; of

Multiflora. Belongs to the class of evergreen roses; strong in growth, with very fragrant single white flowers.

Paul Neyron. (H. P.) Probably the largest of all rose blooms, deep shining pink, very large, double, full and handsome. Grows to a great height the first season, and stems are almost thornless.

Prince Camille de Rohan. (H. P.) Universally known as the Black rose, owing to its very deep, velvety-crimson color, passing to intense maroon. Large, fragrant and handsome.

Safrano. (T.) Bright apricot yellow, changing to orange fawn; reverse of petals tinted with flesh pink; exceedingly beautiful in the bud; here it makes vigorous strong bush, and bears at all seasons.

Ulrich Brunner. (H. P.) Brilliant cherry-red, flowers, full and large, of globular form, is a seedling of Paul Neyron; good grower.

Vick's Caprice. (H. P.) A variegated rose, large, fragrant and attractive flowers of satiny pink, distinctly striped and shaded with white and carmine. Blooms at frequent intervals during the entire season; healthy and vigorous.

White American Beauty. (H. P.) This rose is listed under various names, as Winter American Beauty, F. Karl Druschki, Snow Queen, etc. The most magnificent pure white rose in our collection. Size is very large, and buds are superb. Makes heavy wood, and bloom can be cut with very long stems. 1 year, 30c each; 2 year, 50c.

White Maman Cochet. (T.) A sport of Maman Cochet, very large and beautifully formed in both bud and open flower. Pure white when grown under glass, but taking on a faint bluish tinge out of doors, which enhances its beauty; fine for cutting.

Zelia Pradel. (N.) Is of half-climbing habit, and very valuable in the South; flowers are pure white and slightly shaded to lemon-yellow; are produced in great clusters, full and fragrant. Can be easily trained to bush form. Rank grower.

round, flat form with beautifully imbricated petals. Double, full and fragrant.

Meteor. (C. H. T.) Makes a growth of 10 to 15 ft. in a season. Blooms freely and persistently; deep, rich, velvety-crimson. This rose has been called the Perpetual-blooming Jacqueminot. Fine.

Crimson Rambler. (C. Poly.) A vigorous, rapid grower, producing a profusion of crimson flowers in clusters, and lasting about six weeks in summer.

Devoniensis. (C. T.) Of the Climb-

ing Tea roses, this is one of the most vigorous and hardy; color is white, delicately flushed with pink in center. Semidouble, and very fragrant; sometimes called the Magnolia Rose.

Dorothy Perkins. (H. W.) A new rose of rampant growth, being very desirable for covering large spaces for porch or trellis; color clear shell-pink, borne in clusters, full and double, with crinkley petals. Leaves bright green and lustrous.

Empress of China. (C. B.) Known as the Apple Blossom Rose; pretty bright pink flowers in heavy clusters. Free-blooming, strong-growing and hardy.

James Sprunt. (C. N.) Deep cherry-red flowers, full, very double and sweet. For cut flowers it is one of the best, as they hold in perfect condition for a long time. Strong grower and prolific.

Lamarque. (C. N.) Pale canary yellow, almost white; very double and sweet. A strong climber, and profuse bloomer at all seasons. One of the oldest and most satisfactory varieties.

Mrs. Robert Peary. (C. H. T.) Is identical with the parent Kaserin Augusta-Victoria, excepting it has strong climbing habit. A creamy white.

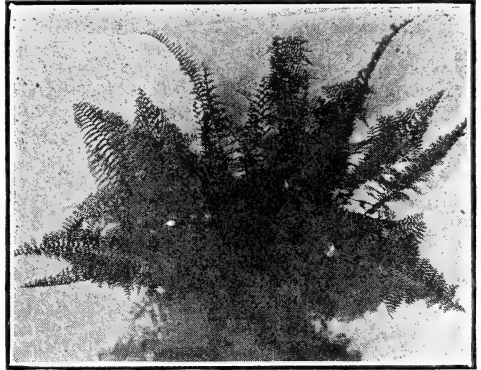
Marechal Niel. (C. N.) This rose leads the entire list in popularity, if the number we send out is evidence. Pure golden yellow in color, very double, and sweetly scented, and produced in great profusion. A great favorite throughout the South, and in California. It is not hardy enough for the colder sections.

Red Marechal Niel. (C. N.) Lately introduced, a variety of same growth and foliage as Marechal Niel, with flowers

a handsome rich red. Stock very limited. 1 year, 30c each; 2 year, 50c.

Reine Marie Henriette. (C. T.) A pure shade of cherry red, and does not fade off into undesirable tints. Is beautifully formed, large, and double. One of the best red climbing roses.

Reve d'Or. (C. N.) Better known as Climbing Safrano. A beautiful pillar rose, color orange yellow or deep saffron; full and sweet. In fall these flowers put on a most gorgeous hue.



The Pierson Fern

Woodland Marguerite. (C. N.) An extra strong grower, bearing pure white flowers, for covering trellises, arbors, etc. There is no variety superior. Nearly thornless.

Yellow Rambler. (C. Poly.) Similar in character and growth to Crimson Rambler, excepting color is a light yellow.

BUSINESS TERMS AND CONDITIONS

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING.

Season For Shipping Stock. Our stock is usually ready for shipment by November 15th, and season closes about March 1st. This does not apply to citrus trees, or potted stock from the greenhouse, which can be shipped practically throughout the year. Orders can be booked any time to go out as soon as season opens, or on date named in order.

Prices in This Catalog are for stock carefully boxed or baled and delivered to the transportation companies here in good order, after which our responsibility ceases. We will, however, start tracer promptly for any delayed shipments, and use all means at our command to secure prompt delivery. Five trees or plants at ten rates, fifty at one hundred rates, excepting on long lists of a few each of many varieties.

Terms. Cash with order if for immediate shipment; on orders if booked in advance, twenty-five per cent. down at time of placing the order to insure us reserving the goods, balance due at time of ordering goods shipped.

Mail Shipments are suited only for the smallest sizes quoted. But we cannot guarantee sizes to always come up to the ones quoted. Add five cents extra per plant to pay for special packing and mailing. Please do not ask for shipments on a lesser amount than \$1.00, as such orders are as a rule unprofitable to both of us.

Packing. All stock sent out is carefully packed in paper-lined boxes or bales,

without charge, and every care taken that stock shall reach its destination in good fresh condition.

Substantial Labels are attached to all stocks sent out.

Substitution. Customers as a rule prefer we substitute varieties of equal merit when certain ones are exhausted. We do this, but never until kinds ordered are entirely sold out. We cheerfully refund the money instead of substituting if requested to do so. We urge you to place orders early in season as possible. No nursery, however large, can keep a full supply of all varieties and grades late in the season.

Our Guarantee is that all stock sent out is well grown, true to name, properly packed and shipped as instructed. Under the foregoing guarantee our liability is limited to the original price received.

Errors. Very few of us never make mistakes, and in the most careful work they will sometimes creep in; if promptly notified any error will be promptly corrected. We are doing our utmost to please every customer.

Instructions. Please use the order sheet inclosed, as it facilitates the handling of your order. Give clear shipping directions, if goods are to go by Freight, Express or Mail, and if your shipping point is different from postoffice. You would be surprised to know how many orders and inquiries we get that contain no name. This makes trouble and oftentimes serious delay. Plant your stock out at once upon arrival, if possible, and make a thoroughly good job of it. Do not forget good cultivation and water liberally if season is dry; it pays. Our success is largely due to your success, hence we repeat these instructions.

Sample Nuts. We have a test block of pecans in over forty named kinds, and are adding to it each year as we find a variety that warrants it. Of the number named we will have about twenty varieties of which we can send sample nuts this fall and winter. Owing to the increasing calls we are obliged to make a charge of five cents each, or seventy-five cents per pound postpaid.

Charges of Inspection for Proposed Plantings. Until recently, we made no charge for this, but the requests for such have increased to that extent it is now too great to be given gratis; therefore we make a nominal charge to cover partially the time actually expended. If those desiring such service will state exact location of land and area proposed to plant, kind of trees, etc., desired thereon, we will personally go over the proposition carefully and make a full report upon same at the rate of five dollars per day and the necessary traveling expenses. This total expense to be deducted from amount of order for stock if same is placed with us. This applying to orders of such size as will of course warrant it.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

	Ft. each way		Ft. each way
Oranges, common stock	.....20 to 30	Grapes, bunch variety.....	8 to 10
Oranges, C. Trif, stock	.....15 to 20	Grapes, Muscadine	.....20 to 30
Kumquats	.....8 to 10	Figs and Quince.....	10 to 15
Peaches	.....15 to 20	Cattley Guavas	.....4 to 6
Plums	.....12 to 15	Japan Persimmons	.....10 to 15
Pears	.....15 to 20	PECANS	.....30 to 50

Number of Trees to Acre—Square Form

Distance apart	No. of trees	Distance apart	No. of trees
8x8	.....680	20x20	.....108
10x10	.....435	25x25	.....69
12x12	.....302	30x30	.....48
14x14	.....222	35x35	.....35
15x15	.....193	40x40	.....27
16x16	.....170	50x50	.....17
18x18	.....134	60x60	.....12

Number of Trees to Acre—Triangle Form

Distance apart	No. of trees	Distance apart	No. of trees
20x20	.....125	35x35	.....40
25x25	.....79	40x40	.....31
30x30	.....55	50x50	.....20

ORDER SHEET

Gainesville Nurseries

Gainesville, Florida.

-191

Find enclosed

for \$

FORM OF REMITTANCE

AMOUNT BILL

Which ship by

on or about

EXPRESS OR FREIGHT

TIME

To

Signed

NAME OF PARTY TO WHOM SHIP

Town

P. O.

State

State

We substitute with varieties of equal merit if those ordered are all sold. If you do not wish us to substitute, so state and we will refund money for same.

[illegible]

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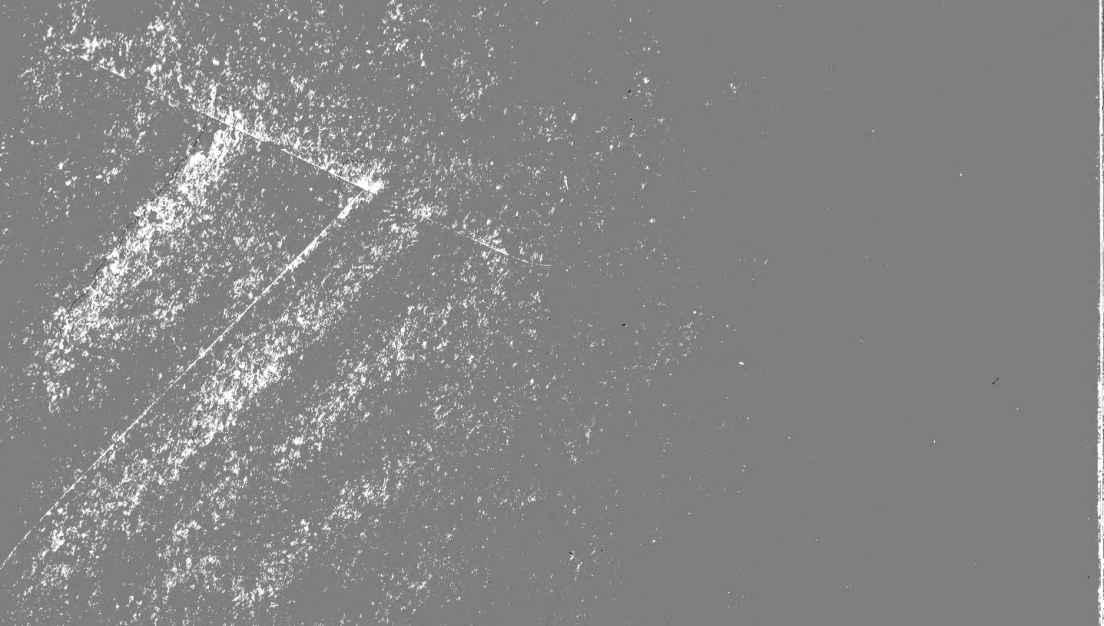
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State.....

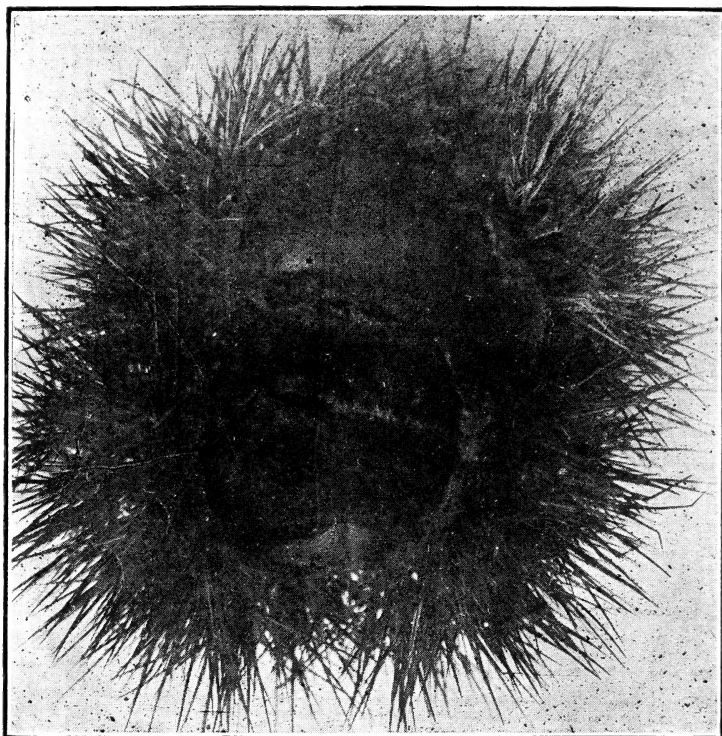
H. S. Graves,

Gainesville,

FLORIDA.







Burbank's Hybrid Chestnut—Natural Size